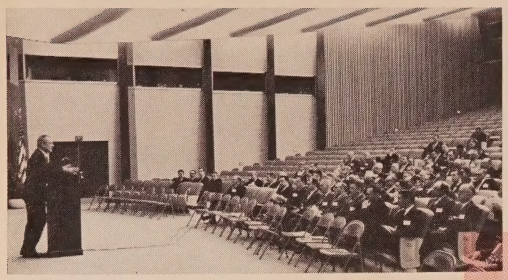
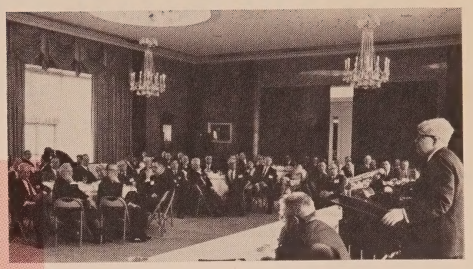
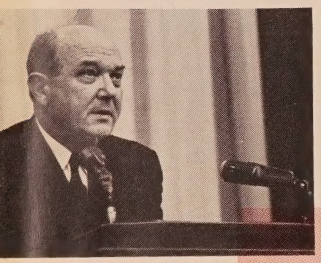
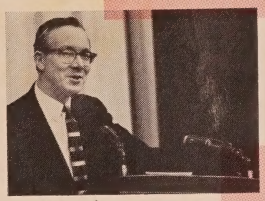
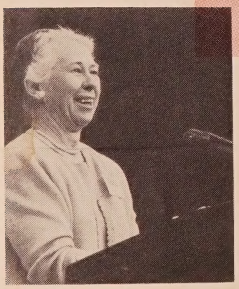
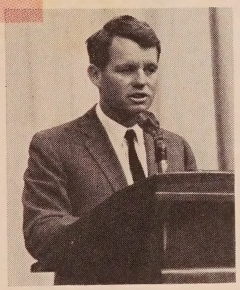












TECHNICIAN ENGINEER

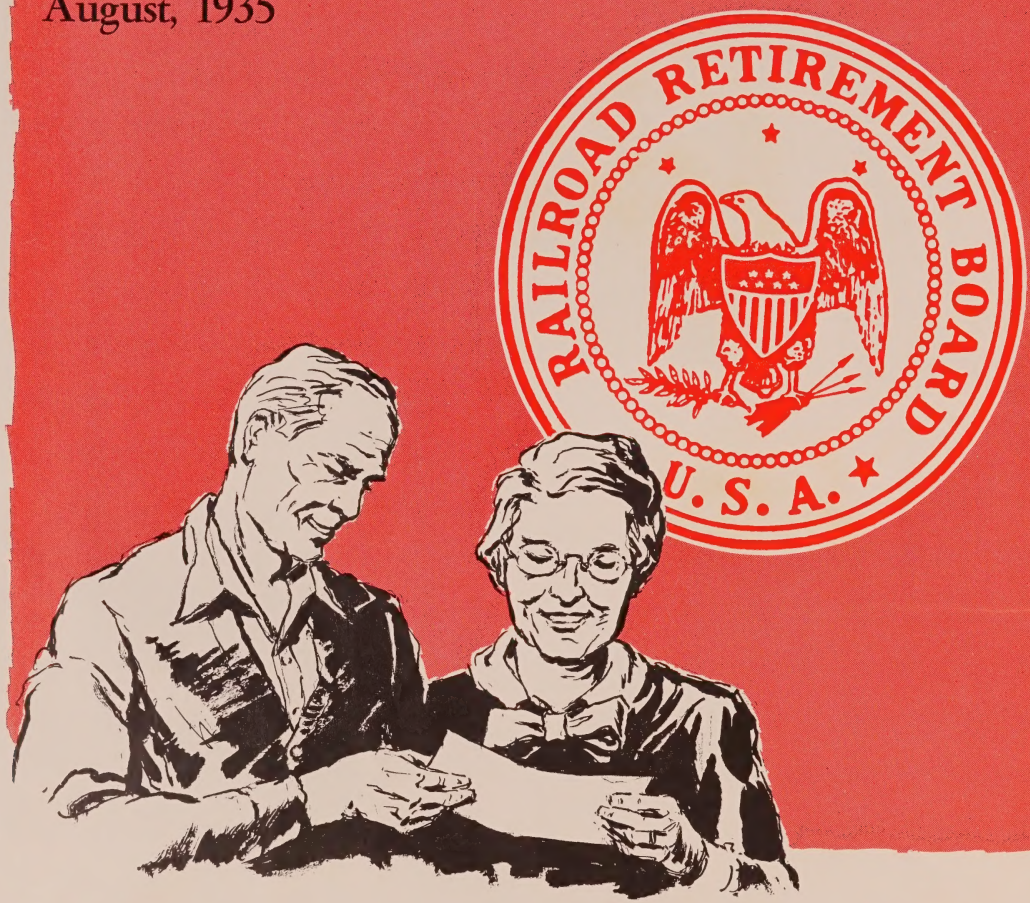
APRIL, 1964

Published for the Employees of the Broadcasting, Recording and Related Industries

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS — AFL-CIO

ESTABLISHMENT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT SYSTEM

August, 1935



Economic protection for railroad workers is embodied in the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Carriers Taxing Act. In 1960 the rail workers celebrated the first quarter century of protection and by August 1960 the value of benefits received by rail employees and their families had reached $10 billion.

Railroad labor efforts for a pension program came to a climax in August 1935 under bills sponsored by Congressman Robert Crosser in the House and Senator Robert Wagner in the Senate, both Democrats. A bill passed in 1934 had been held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Cout. To cure the legal problem separate bills were offered, one for a retirement program and one for taxation. This theory eventually emerged in the 1937 legislation.

In 25 years numerous improvements have been made, chiefly at the strong promotion by the standard railroad labor unions and their friends in Congress. In 1946 survivors insurance benefits were increased and in 1951 spouses' annuities were added, completing the social security type of benefits. Since then, numerous revisions have been made, some of a technical nature, but most have resulted in substantial improvements.

Today the rail workers have a large measure of protection against the hazards of old age. The thanks of the rail workers go to the pension pioneers in Congress and in the railway unions for pushing legislation which forms the foundation stones of economic protection. The development of this program is a real landmark of labor.

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The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
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JOSEPH D. KEENAN — International Secretary
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TECHNICIAN ENGINEER

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ALBERT O. HARDY, Editor

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the cover

Members of the International Labor Press Association attended a second annual "briefing" on national and international affairs in Washington, D. C., April 27, as guests of the White House and the Labor Department. In various views, on our front cover, Secretary of State Rusk, Attorney General Kennedy, Secretary of Labor Wirtz, Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson, White House Press Secretary George Reedy, Assistant Secretary of Defense John McNaughton, and others gave labor editors an inside view of Washington problems.

index

For the benefit of local unions needing such information in negotiations and planning, here are the latest figures for the cost-of-living index, compared with 1962 figures: February, 1964—107.6; February, 1963—106.2.

commentary

The American trade union movement has traditionally maintained its dedication to democratic principles. More than 30 years ago labor decisively rejected the political authoritarianism of the left, and in the years since it has been a mortal enemy of international communism. Truly effective battles against the communists have been fought and great victories have been won here and abroad by trade unionists.

President Lyndon B. Johnson spoke of this at the Retail Clerks' 75th Anniversary Year Convention when he said, ". . . communism suffered one of its most decisive defeats when loyal, patriotic, alert American working men and women repulsed the communist effort to take over American unions to use them as instruments of communist purpose. . . ."

Democracy is worth what it costs in the time, energy and devotion of the citizen. It can reach it fullest potential only if we all play our role in all the decision-making processes. This includes faithful attendance at union meetings to make sure that our views are known and to help the union play a constructive role in the community. On a national scale, every union member should know his Congressman and his senator and be informed about his views. We should vigorously reject prejudice, bigotry, and sectional hatreds from any source. We should register and vote, to fulfill our duty as citizens.

If we all do these things we will retain our freedom. And that is—as our youth would say—the most! —*Excerpts from an editorial in the Retail Clerk's Advocate.*

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ALL-CHANNEL TV SET MANUFACTURERS SEEK EXCISE TAX RELIEF

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION
H. R. 10525
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MARCH 19, 1964
A BILL
To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the manufacturers excise tax on television sets to alleviate the economic burden on consumers caused by the enactment of the all-channel law.

. . . and We Support Their Action

CONGRESS has before it this month for consideration a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code by reducing the 10% excise tax on television sets.

The bill is House Resolution 10525, introduced by Congressman A. S. Herlong, Jr., of Florida. It has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee and awaits committee study.

Both labor and management in the broadcasting industry are pushing for tax relief on all-channel television receivers and are calling for public support of HR 10525. The IBEW has joined other groups in Washington in efforts to obtain passage of the legislation. The bill has also been endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

An industry magazine reports, meanwhile, that the Federal Communications Commission also has drafted a bill calling for a reduction in the excise tax, which it hopes the Johnson Administration will support.

The All-Channel TV Law enacted by Congress in a previous session, which goes into effect April 30, requires that all TV sets be equipped to receive UHF as well as VHF. Because of this law, potential buyers of TV sets in non-UHF areas will be forced to purchase something which in most cases they neither need nor want.

As the situation now stands, UHF broadcasting remains somewhat in limbo. Approximately 83% of the nation's TV set owners are not within range of a commercial UHF television station (though some do have access to educational TV channels in UHF). Twenty-eight states and 156 U. S. cities with populations over 100,000 have no commercial UHF stations.

In many existing UHF station areas all-channel TV set sales are low because of lack of consumer interest in UHF programming or lack of adequate reception.

After a brief flurry of interest in UHF station operation about a decade ago, many inventors got "burned" and backed away for lack of UHF audiences.

Today broadcasting labor and management see possibilities for expanded audiences and increased employment in a broad VHF-UHF commercial band, but they find the excise tax a stumbling block to expansion in this highly-competitive industry.

The added retail cost on all-channel receivers can adversely affect the employment of thousands of workers in electronics manufacturing—particularly IBEW members employed by the major set makers.

The FCC and Congress hoped that all-channel sets and UHF stations would evolve simultaneously. This will not occur in the foreseeable future.

The All-Channel Law directly affects consumer purchasing, controls receiver manufacturing and forces a retail price increase on an item that has no effect on public health or welfare (a factor which is usually considered in Federal tax moves).

These are some of the additional reasons why tax relief is justified:

- All-channel TV sets requiring two tuners instead of one and will always cost more to produce, and the manufacturer, distributor, and dealer cannot and/or will not absorb the cost.
- The retail price increase will be from $10 to $30 a set, and, in addition, there may be a cost of from $25 to $50 for the installation of an outside UHF antenna.

Tax relief is needed to keep retail prices down to the VHF-set level. HR 10525 will bring this relief. We urge you to write your representatives in Congress and urge their support of this vital legislation.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS SIGNIFICANT

Relation of Two Cases to Broadcasting Industry Evident

ON April 20, the Supreme Court rendered its decisions in two cases involving charges of unfair labor practices arising from picketing and handbilling.

In the first case, the issue was whether a violation of the National Labor Relations Act was committed by picketing retail stores, appealing to customers not to buy the products of firms against which a local union was conducting a strike. When the case was considered by the NLRB, the Board concluded the picketing to be prohibited by law. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia then disagreed with the Board's decision, pointing out that the conduct of the union, alleged to have "threatened, coerced or restrained" the retailer could only be determined by affirmative proof. The NLRB then appealed to the Supreme Court to sustain its decision. The Supreme Court, in a very lengthy decision, declined to do so—the Court of Appeals judgment was vacated and the Board's decision was set aside.

Pertinent excerpts (in our judgment) of the Court's decision, read as follows:

"No. 83.—October Term, 1963

"National Labor Relations Board, Petitioner.

v.

"Fruit and Vegetable Packers and Warehousemen, Local 760, et al.

On writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

[April 20, 1964]

"Mr. Justice Brennan delivered the opinion of the Court.

"Under para. 8(b) (4) (ii) (B) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, it is an unfair labor practice for a union 'to threaten, coerce, or restrain any person,' with the object of 'forcing or requiring any person to cease using, selling, handling, transporting, or otherwise dealing in the products of any other producer . . . or to cease doing business with any other person. . . .' A proviso excepts, however, 'publicity, *other than picketing*, for the purpose of truthfully advising the public . . . that a product or products are produced by an employer with whom the labor organization has a primary dispute and are distributed by another employer, as long as such publicity does not have an effect of inducing any individual employed by any person other than the primary employer in the course of his employment to refuse to pick up, deliver, or transport any goods, or not to perform any services, at the establishment of the employer engaged in such distribution.' (Italics supplied.) The question in this case is whether the respondent unions violated this section when they limited their secondary picketing of retail stores to an appeal to the customers of the stores not to buy the products of certain firms against which one of the respondents was on strike."

* * *

"A complaint issue on charges that this conduct violated para. 8(b) (4) as amended.[1] The case was submitted directly to the National Labor Relations Board on a stipulation of facts and the waiver of a hearing and proceedings before a Trial Examiner. The Board held, following its construction of the statute in *Upholsterers Frame & Bedding Workers Twin City Local No. 61*, 132 NLRB 40, that 'by literal wording of the proviso [to para. 8(b) (4)] as well as through the interpretive gloss placed thereon by its drafters, consumer picketing in front of a secondary establishment is prohibited.'" (132 NLRB 1172, 1177).

* * *

"The Board's reading of the statute—that the legislative history and the phrase 'other than picketing' in the proviso reveal a congressional purpose to outlaw all picketing directed at customers at a secondary site—necessarily rested on the finding that Congress determined that such picketing always threatens, coerces or restrains the secondary employer. We therefore have a special responsibility to examine the legislative history for confirmation that Congress made that determination. . . ."

* * *

"We have examined the legislative history of the amendment to para. 8(b) (4), and conclude that it does not reflect with the requisite clarity a congressional plan to proscribe all peaceful consumer picketing at secondary sites, and, particularly, any concern with peaceful picketing when it is limited, as here, to persuading Safeway customers not to buy Washington State apples when they traded in the Safeway stores. All that the legislative history shows in the way of an 'isolated evil' believed to require proscription of peaceful consumer picketing at secondary sites, was its use to persuade the customers of the secondary employer to cease trading with him in order to force him to cease dealing with, or to put pressure upon, the primary employer. This narrow focus

[1]The complaint charged violations of both subsections (i) and (ii) of para. 8 (b) (4). The Board held, however, that as the evidence indicated "that Respondents' picketing was directed at consumers only, and was not intended to 'induce or encourage' employees of Safeway or of its suppliers to engage in any kind of action, we find that by such picketing Respondents did not violate Section 8 (b) (4) (i) (B) of the Act." 132 NLRB, at 1177. See also *Labor Board* v. *Servette, Inc.*, ante, p. —, decided today.

reflects the difference between such conduct, and peaceful picketing at the secondary site directed only at the struck product. In the latter case, the union's appeal to the public is confined to its dispute with the primary employer, since the public is not asked to withhold its patronage from the secondary employer, but only to boycott the primary employer's goods. On the other hand, a union appeal to the public at the secondary site not to trade at all with the secondary employer goes beyond the goods of the primary employer, and seeks the public's assistance in forcing the secondary employer to cooperate with the union in its primary dispute. This is not to say that this distinction was expressly alluded to in the debates. It is to say, however, that the consumer picketing carried on in this case is not attended by the abuses at which the statute was directed."

* * *

"Peaceful consumer picketing to shut off all trade with the secondary employer unless he aids the union in its dispute with the primary employer, is poles apart from such picketing which only persuades his customers not to buy the struck product. The proviso indicates no more than that the Senate conferees' constiutional doubts led Congress to authorize publicly other than picketing which persuades the customers of a secondary employer to stop all trading with him, but not such publicity which has the effect of cutting off his deliveries or inducing his employees to cease work. . . ."

* * *

". . . When consumer picketing is employed only to persuade customers not to buy the struck product, the union's appeal is closely confined to the primary dispute. The site of the appeal is expanded to include the premises of the secondary employer, but if the appeal succeeds, the secondary employers' purchases from the struck firms are decreased only because the public has diminished its purchases of the struck product. On the other hand, when consumer picketing is employed to persuade customers not to trade at all with the secondary employer, the latter stops buying the struck product, not because of a falling demand, but in response to pressure designed to inflict injury on his business generally. In such a case, the union does more than merely follow the struck product; it creates a separate dispute with the secondary employer.

"We disagree therefore with the Court of Appeals that the test of 'to threaten, coerce, or restrain' for the purposes of this case is whether Safeway suffered or was likely to suffer economic loss. A violation of para. 8(b) (4) (ii) (B) would not be established, merely because respondents' picketing was effective to reduce Safeway's sales of Washington State apples, even if this led or might lead Safeway to drop the item as a poor seller.

"The judgment of the Court of Appeals is vacated and the case is remanded with direction to enter judgment setting aside the Board's order.

"*It is so ordered.*

"Mr. Justice Douglas took no part in the consideration or decision of this case."

* * *

The second of the two significant cases somewhat parallels the first, but goes into the subject of handbilling as well as asking retail store managers not to handle merchandise products of a struck firm.

The National Labor Relations Board dismissed the complaint against the union's activities and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit set aside the Board's order. The Board then asked the Supreme Court to uphold its findings and received a favorable decision.

At considerable length, the Supreme Court set forth its findings on the 1959 amendments to the NLRA, pointing out that the division of Section 8(b) (4) (A) into two subsections in 1959 has direct relevance in the case. It said, "Harmony between (i) and (ii) is best achieved by construing subsection (i) to prohibit inducement of the managers to withhold their services from their employer, and subsection (ii) to condemn an attempt to induce the exercise of discretion only if the inducement would 'threaten, coerce or restrain' that exercise."

One of the most interesting phases of this case is the inclusion of lengthy references to the *Great Western Broadcasting Company* case (KXTV, Sacramento). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals stated that a "processor" or "manufacturer" physically creates goods and that a "producer" of goods is necessarily a similar creator, in that case. The Supreme Court disagrees, finding that a producer "must be given a broader reach." That is, the Court believes, as does the Board, that products produced by an employer includes products distributed.

The interesting conclusions of the Court can be summarized about as follows:

"No. III.—October Term, 1963

"National Labor Relations Board, Petitioner, v. "Servette, Inc.	On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

[April 20, 1964.]

"Mr. Justice Brennan delivered the opinion of the Court.

"Respondent Servette, Inc., is a wholesale distributor of specialty merchandise stocked by retail food chains in Los Angeles, California. In 1960, during a strike which Local 848 of the Wholesale Delivery Drivers and Salesmen's Union was conducting against Servette, the Local's representatives sought to support the strike by asking managers of supermarkets of the food chains

to discontinue handling merchandise supplied by Servette. In most instances the representatives warned that handbills asking the public not to buy named items distributed by Servette would be passed out in front of stores which refused to cooperate, and in a few cases handbills were in fact passed out. A complaint was issued on charges by Servette that this conduct violated subsections (i) and (ii) of para. 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, which, in relevant part, provides that it is unfair labor practice for a union

"'(i) . . . to induce or encourage any individual employed by any person . . . to engage in . . . a refusal in the course of his employment to . . . handle . . . commodities or to perform any services; or

"'(ii) to threaten, coerce, or restrain any person . . . where in either case an object thereof is . . .

"(B) forcing or requiring any person to cease . . . dealing in the products of any other producer, processor, or manufacturer, or to cease doing business with any other person. . . .

"*Provided, further,* that for the purposes of this paragraph (4) only, nothing contained in such paragraph shall be construed to prohibit publicity, other than picketing, for the purpose of truthfully advising the public . . . that a product or products are produced by an employer with whom the labor organization has a primary dispute and are distributed by another employer. . . .'

"The National Labor Relations Board dismissed the complaint. The Board adopted the finding of the Trial Examiner that 'the managers of the McDaniels Markets were authorized to decide as they best could whether to continue doing business with Servette in the face of threatened or actual handbilling. This, a policy decision, was one for them to make. The evidence is persuasive that the same authority was vested in the managers of Kory.' 133 N.L.R.B. 1506. The Board held that on these facts the Local's efforts to enlist the cooperation of the supermarket managers did not constitute inducement of an 'individual' within the meaning of that term in subsection (i); the Board held further that the handbilling, even if constituting conduct which 'threaten(s), coerce(s), or restrain(s) any person' under subsection (ii), was protected by the quoted proviso to amended para. 8(b)(4). 133 N.L.R.B. 1501. The Court of Appeals set aside the Board's order, holding that the term 'individual' in subsection (i) was to read literally, thus including the supermarket managers, and that the distributed products were not 'produced' by Servette within the meaning of the proviso, thus rendering its protection unavailable. 310 F. 2d 659. We granted certiorari, 374 U.S. 805. We reverse the judgment of the Court of Appeals."

* * *

"We turn finally to the question whether the proviso to amended para. 8(b)(4) protected the Local's handbilling. The Court of Appeals, following its decision in *Great Western Broadcasting Co. v. Labor Board*, 310 F. 2d 591 (C. A. 9th Cir.), held that the proviso did not protect the Local's conduct because, as a distributor, Servette was not directly involved in the physical process of creating the products, and thus 'does not produce any products.' The Board on the other hand followed its ruling in *Lohman Sales Co.*, 132 N.L.R.B. 901, that products 'produced by an employer' included products distributed, as here, by a wholesaler with whom the primary dispute exists. We agree with the Board. The proviso was the outgrowth of a profound Senate concern that the unions' freedom to appeal to the public for support of their case be adequately safeguarded. We elaborated the history of the proviso in *Labor Board v. Fruit & Vegetable Packers, etc., Local 760, post, p.* ——, decided today. It would fall far short of achieving this basic purpose if the proviso applied only in situations where the union's labor dispute is with the manufacturer or processor. Moreover, a primary target of the 1959 amendments was the secondary boycotts conducted by the Teamsters Union, which ordinarily represents employees not of manufacturers, but of motor carriers. There is nothing in the legislative history which suggests that the protection of the proviso was intended to be any narrower in coverage that the prohibition to which it is an exception, and we see no basis for attributing such an incongruous purpose to Congress.

"The term 'produced' in other labor laws was not unfamiliar to Congress. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the term is defined as 'produced, manufactured, mined, handled, or in any other manner worked on. . . .,' 29 U.S.C. para. 203(j), and has always been held to apply to the wholesale distribution of goods. The term 'production' in the War Labor Disputes Act has been similarly applied to a general retail department and mailorder business. The Court of Appeals' restrictive reading of 'producer' was prompted in part by the language of para. 8(b)(4)(B), which names as a proscribed object of the conduct defined in subsections (i) and (ii) 'forcing or requiring any person to cease dealing in the products of any other *producer, processor,* or *manufacturer.*' (Italics supplied.) In its decision in *Great Western Broadcasting Corp. v. Labor Board, supra,* the Court of Appeals reasoned that since a 'processor' and a 'manufacturer' are engaged in the physical creation of goods, the word 'producer' must be read as limited to one who performs similar functions. On the contrary, we think that 'producer' must be given a broader reach, else it is rendered virtually superfluous.

"Finally, the warnings that handbills would be distributed in front of noncooperating stores are not prohibited as 'threats' within subsection (ii). The statutory protection for the distribution of handbills would be undermined if a threat to engage in protected conduct were not itself protected.

"*Reversed.*"

THE PRESENT STATUS OF "MEDICARE"

A broad program of action on behalf of the nation's older people was endorsed in the most recent report of the President's Council on Aging.

In releasing the Council's report, President Johnson said: "This Administration will continue to build on the efforts of President Kennedy to make this a better country for its older citizens. Under my 1965 budget proposals the Federal Government will spent an estimated $19 billion from budget and trust funds for benefits and services for older persons. We are moving ahead to keep the older American from becoming a second-class citizen.

"One of the most urgent orders of business at this time is the enactment of hospital insurance for the aged through social security to help older people meet the high costs of illness without jeopardizing their economic independence.

"At the same time, I urge all States to adopt adequate programs of medical assistance for the aged under the Kerr-Mills legislation. This assistance is needed now, and it will be needed later as a supplement to hospital insurance to deal with those special problems that private insurance and the social insurance program will not cover."

The President has asked the Congress:

- to provide special housing aids for the elderly.
- to establish a new program in the United States Employment Service for assistance in securing part-time employment; which will be especially helpful to older workers, and to increase the number of employment counselors.
- to expand the Federal aid provided in the Hill-Burton program for nursing homes and chronic disease hospitals.
- to enact promptly the Administration's legislative proposal to stimulate employment opportunities and to provide assistance for social and other services to the elderly now lacking in so many communities.

The President also directed Council members to move ahead immediately on the proposals in their report where they already have the necessary authority and resources.

"Much more needs to be done," the President said, "to brighten the later years.

"Longer life is both a major achievement and a major challenge of our time. Nearly 23 years have been added to the average lifetime in our century. A child born in 1900 could expect 47 years of life; his grandchildren, born today, can look forward to 70. They will carry the continuity of America well toward the middle of the 21st century.

"Today nearly 18 million men and women in the United States have reached or passed their 65th birthday. Approximately one-third of them are 75 or over. More than 12,000 have lived 100 years.

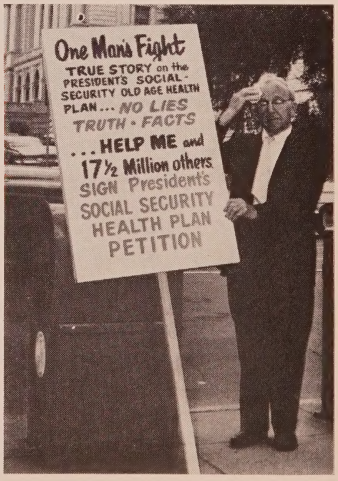
"For these older Americans—and for those of us moving each year to join them—the lengthening of life gives an opportunity for a new dimension to living. The increased span of retirement provides time for self-realization, creative endeavor, and public service."

Among the recommendations of the Presidents's Council on Aging are:

- A model State code for nursing home licensure to be developed by the Council of State Governments, with the support and assistance of the Council.

BELOW: Members of the Golden Ring Council, an affiliate of the National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc., attend a hearing of the Ways and Means Committee, January 20-24, 1964.

RIGHT: Retiree Sam Harris of Philadelphia, Pa., carries his own pro-Medicare sign in Washington, D. C.



- Analysis of how low income older people actually spend their money and what level of living a given level of income provides. This study will be based on extensive data available from the Consumers' Expenditures Survey.
- Development of a program to enable elderly homeowners to convert equities into income without selling their homes. These loans could be repaid after the death of the owners or whenever their properties are sold.
- Provision of mortgage insurance for the construction of nonprofit nursing homes.

Due to the possibility of favorable enactment of a Social Security-financed "Medicare" program before this adjournment of Congress, organized medicine has activated a well-financed and carefully planned counter-attack.

The American Medical Association has engaged in a program to stir up opposition by means of its more than 2,000 component societies.

Television programs, magazine articles, newspaper advertising and letter writing campaigns have been aimed at influencing the public and the Congress. Before this "war" is over, the AMA and its state and county medical societies and the American Medical Political Action Committee and it's local affiliates will have spent millions of dollars in an attempt to defeat this Presidential proposal.

In 1962, the Medicare program was defeated in the U. S. Senate by only two votes. Organized medicine spent a conservative estimate of $7,000,000 in that year alone to fight this bill.

For purposes of anti-Medicare propaganda, a $25 membership levy was initiated by many medical societies in anticipation of the drive for medicare this spring. AMA claims a membership of 200,000 doctors and could raise $5,000,000 from such a levy.

Another source of funds for this propaganda project is a regular AMA Public relations budget of nearly $1,500,000 and the contributions made by doctors and others—including drug manufacturers—to the American Medical Political Action Committee and its affiliates in all states, which is believed to be in the millions of dollars.

According to John W. Edelman, acting president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, the AMA denounced social security as a "definite step toward either communism or totalitarianism." The AMA condemned, as "socialistic", extension of social security benefits to the permanently and totally disabled at age 50; the elimination of the means tests in the crippled children's program, old-age and unemployment insurance, and federal grants for maternal and child welfare programs.

In addition, he said, the AMA once shuddered at the thought of voluntary health insurance, and there were even medical societies who opposed the Red Cross blood bank on the grounds that it would lead to the Red Cross practicing medicine.

Edelman said, "Each of these programs, despite the hysterical opposition of the AMA to their enactment, is operating today as a successful, integral, and important part of our American life. But the hucksters of the AMA carry on, undaunted, their fight against further progress."

President Johnson, in addressing the Ninth National Legislative Conference of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, said:

"—the retired, the elderly, the senior citizens of our land—need a program for medical assistance through social security—and they need it now. We are not going to sit idly by and let older folks fight high medical expenses in their late years all alone. We are going to join them; we are going to help them; we are going to fight with them.

"And that is why we are going to pass a medical assistance bill, if not this week, if not this month, if not this year, the earliest possible date."

RIGHT: Members of the National Council of Senior Citizens meet with President Johnson at the White House (January 15, 1964).

BELOW: John W. Edelman—Acting President, National Council of Senior Citizens.

THE LABOR-MANAGEMENT WHIRL

• *IN PARIS, FRANCE, radio and television unions gave the conservative deGaulle government an impressive demonstration of trade union ingenuity. In order to head off industry-wide strikes, such as ones threatened in radio and television, the deGaulle government rammed through a new anti-union law which, among other things, requires unions to file a five-day notice of intention to strike. But after a few days of brooding, the radio and television unions solved that one in a hurry. They filed strike notices every day of the week, thus making it legal to pull a surprise strike any time they wished.*

• *IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA, executives of the Jamaican Broadcasting Corporation were stunned at how fast they had made a mountain out of a molehill. The molehill, at the beginning, was a relatively minor wage dispute with the union of radio announcers.*

Then two of the announcers broadcast an account of the dispute as part of a news program. The big brass didnt like the broadcast item and the two announcers were fired. The next thing the executives knew, more than 100 staff members—not only radio but television as well—were on strike over the firings and the station was shut down.

Moaned one executive with his head between his hands, "It's like a soap opera! One moment everything's sweetness-and-light; and the next moment it sounds like the Lone Ranger fighting tooth-and-nail with Tonto!"

• *IN BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, the world-famous (or infamous) Beatles suddenly became an issue in labor-management relations. In plant after plant union workers demanded that employers pull down new posters recently fixed to bulletin boards. Produced by the British Safety Council, the posters illustrated what could happen—a near scalping—to young industrial workers who imitate the Beatles' shaggy haircuts. Defending the 50,000 posters already distributed, the Safety Council's director, James Tye, charged that "Long hair is a double danger; it falls across the eyes and prevents workers from seeing a danger; also it gets caught in machinery."*

Union officials, however, persisted in their vehement objection. "The posters would be all right," they said, "except that they tell our boys to wear hairnets! Can you imagine what would happen if our mates came to work in hairnets!"

But Director Tye had an answer for that, too. "Girls in the factories wear hairnets," he said, "I don't see why boys with girlish haircuts should not do the same."

Union leaders concluded, "We won't tell our lads to pull down the posters, but the first boss who tries to force the men to put on nets is going to find himself right in the middle of an empty factory. And he won't even have any bald workers."

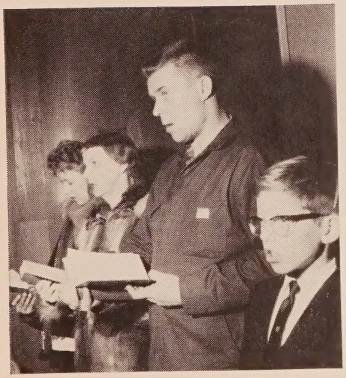
• *IN NEW YORK CITY, Columnist Earl Wilson interviewed Diana Hyland, one of the prettiest members of the Screen Actors Guild, AFL-CIO. Miss Hyland remarked that she had just completed a television show in which she kissed Ralph Bellamy, head of Actors' Equity. Miss Hyland added, "I kept asking myself, 'Is it right for me to be kissing the president of my union? If I were a teamster, would I feel right kissing James Hoffa?'"*

• *IN NAHA, OKINAWA, "the highest picketing ever conducted against an American firm" went into its fourth day as four union strikers sat it out on top of a 131-foot chimney. The unionists' sky-high picketing embarrassed the Okinawa Plywood Co., a U. S. firm, because the chimneytop demonstrators were perched on a six-foot-square piece of plywood they had fixed over the top of the chimney. Company President Fred Pierson at first muttered threats about starting a fire in the furnace and smoking the pickets out, but the indignation became so loud and widespread around western Pacific islands that Pierson ran off to Manila and refused to say when he would return.*

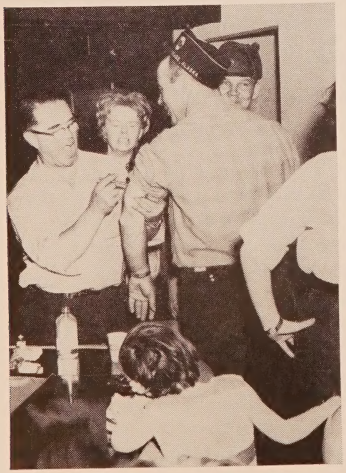
Unionists Work As Team To Give Aid

Unionists Helping Fellow Alaskans To Rebuild Broken Towns, Economy

ABOVE: A section of the main street of Anchorage following the earthquake.



LEFT: At church services, held Easter Sunday, citizens wear coats since there was no heat.



LEFT: Mass inoculation protects citizens against possible sickness or disease.

TRADE unionists, along with other citizens of the 49th State, are seeking to bring hope and order out of the chaos resulting from Alaska's worst earthquake in history.

Unionists have joined forces with Federal and state officials and the American Red Cross in initiating efforts to relieve the misery. President Robert E. McFarland of the Alaskan State Federation of Labor has taken the lead in calling on all trade unionists to volunteer.

The far larger problem is just how Alaska's crippled economy can be restored.

Building tradesmen, who make up a large percentage of the labor movement of this state, have been meeting with contractors to help plan a rebuilding program in the ruined cities.

Unemployment has been high in Alaska but building trades union leaders stress that no out-of-state craftsmen are needed. A great deal of planning, securing of material and other developments must take place before any major rebuilding can be undertaken.

With the already high rate of joblessness, the ruined industries are accentuating the problem to a critical degree. Thousands of workers are without income and unless prompt action is taken in Washington, unemployment compensation will not be forthcoming immediately.

The fishing and canning industries in many towns have been wiped out, and crippled in others. Alaska has always had a flourishing tourist trade; the quake

makes it a major question, with railroad and highway facilities shattered.

In Seward the great earthquake wiped out an estimated 90 to 95 per cent of all the city's industry, leaving virtually its entire labor force with no income.

Located not far from the center of the quake, the city could not even be reached by newsmen for several days. When they gained access to Seward they found the 1,700 inhabitants surviving—only two lost their lives—but the town and its port devastated.

Readers of the nation's newspapers will recall pictures of the six-story J. C. Penny store in Anchorage. The building is now condemned and its 400 employes, members of the Retail Clerks, are jobless. A decision must be made whether to rebuild the store or not, and if so, when.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a contribution of $50,000 for the relief of earthquake sufferers was presented to the Ameircan Red Cross by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters—the largest gift received so far for the victims of this disaster.

The $50,000 check was presented by John R. Stevenson, first general vice president of the Brotherhood, to General James F. Collins, who accepted it as his first official act since taking office as President of the American Red Cross.

The money will be used to continue emergency aid to the thousands of homeless and to help the estimated 1,000 Alaskan families who will need additional Red Cross help in rebuilding and repairing their homes and returning in other ways to normal living.

Also attending the ceremony of presentation were Finlay C. Allan, second general vice president; Richard E. Livingston, general secretary, and Peter E. Terzick, general treasurer of the Brotherhood, and John C. Wilson, executive vice president of the Red Cross.

Trade unionists who want to send money to aid Alaskan relief are asked to mail contributions to the Governor's Reconstruction Fund, c/o Civil Defense Building, 1111 East 4th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska.

Norway and Minneapolis to 'Hook-Up' Via Telstar II

Arrangements have been finalized between the Norwegian Consul General, Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, and WCCO Television of Minneapolis, Minn., for a live two-way telecast between Norway and Minnesota using the communications satellite Telstar II.

The announcement was made jointly by Axel Moltke-Hansen, Consul General of Norway in Minneapolis; G. A. Holmes, General Marketing Manager of Northwestern Bell Telephone Company in Minnesota; and F. Van Konynenburg, Executive Vice President and General Manager of WCCO Television.

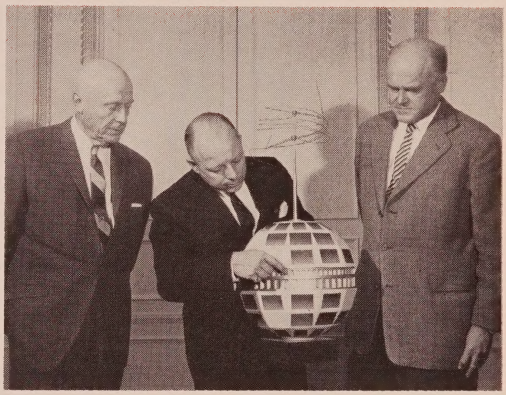
SYTTENDE MAI (May 17) is the date of the Telstar II exchange with Norway. This date was chosen because it has particular significance both in Norway and among Minnesotans of Norwegian descent. It is the anniversary date of Norway's Independence and is observed annually in the Twin Cities with a public celebration.

"This is the first demonstration, originating in Minnesota, of the use of the Telstar II communication satellite for a live intercontinental television exchange," said Holmes. "Also, it marks another step in the field of communications experimentation," he added.

Telstar II is an experimental project of the Bell System, of which Northwestern Bell Telephone is the local operating company. The satellite was launched from Cape Kennedy (Canaveral) on May 7, 1963.

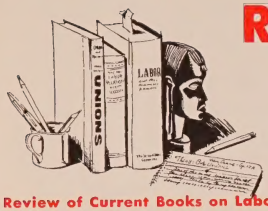
The idea and initial contacts for the SYTTENDE MAI Telstar exchange with Norway originated with WCCO Television. "A casual suggestion by a staff member sparked the interest of the rest of our staff," explained Van Konynenburg, "and the idea snowballed."

"President Lyndon B. Johnson has been invited to participate in the SYTTENDE MAI festivities in the Twin Cities," said Consul General Moltke-Hansen, "and greet the people of Norway to initiate the Telstar II telecast. King Olav V is expected to respond with a message to the people of Norwegian descent in Minnesota," the consul general added.



From left, F. Van Konynenburg, Executive Vice President and General Manager WCCO Television; G. A. Holms, General Marketing Manager of Northwestern Bell Telephone Company in Minnesota and Axel Moltke-Hansen, Consul General of Norway in Minneapolis, discussing satellite communications plans.

The Telstar II exchange with Norway will be part of an hour-long special public service telecast on May 17, 1964, over WCCO Television. Negotiations are in progress with CBS newsman Eric Sevareid to host the telecast. Sevareid is a former Minnesotan of Norwegian ancestry whose mother lives in Minneapolis.



READING TIME

Review of Current Books on Labor, Broadcasting & Recording

Broadcast Engineering Notebooks *(Vols. 1-4); Volume 1—"Television Tape Fundamentals, "Volume 2—"AM-FM Broadcast Operations, Volume 3—AM-FM Broadcast Maintenance, and Volume 4—"Television Systems Maintenance." By Harold E. Ennes; published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Indianapolis; New York. $5.95 per volume.*

Only rarely does an author write consistent best-sellers; perhaps more rarely than a Nobel Prize or a Pulitzer prize award is made to the same person. Practical technical texts often rely upon data and specifications supplied by equipment manufacturers. Hence, in many cases, good books are not so much written as "organized." These four volumes show great effort and care in the latter respect; they also contain a great deal of original material-type authorship. And while they will never be awarded the distinction of a Pulitzer award, or the like, they have the remarkable attribute of guadrupled high standards, good quality and simplicity which marks good books.

Volume 1, "Television Tape Fundamentals" was begging to be published when the first printing came off the presses in November 1962. A review of its contents can be most concisely stated by listing its Section titles: *Basic Concepts, Rotating-Head Theory, System Requirements, Video Signal Processing, Servo Systems, Operations, Maintenance.* More hardly need be said.

Lest the 1962 publication date convey an impression of obsolescense, it should be noted here that a part of the first Section has the sub-head "Transistor Basics for Video and Pulse Circuitry." As the author points out, "It is intended as an aid for technicians who have not yet been exposed to transistors through education or experience, and as a review to those who have."

Replete with reference material—sketches, tables and charts—freely noted, in many cases, as having been supplied by RCA and Ampex, both records are thoroughly covered. Reference material is also noted to be from the *SMPTE* and its *Journal.*

The second volume of the series is far less glamorous —as is indicated by its title, "AM-FM Broadcast Operations." As contrasted to Volumes 1 and 4, Volume 2 falls more easily into the category of basic information for the neophyte. As an adjunct to the FCC *Study Guide* or one of the popular Q.E.A. books available, it fits remarkably well but is not a handbook for the sophisticated or experienced. It is sectionalized with "What the Operator Should Know about Theory," "Operations at the Studio," "Operating Outside the Studio," and "Operating the Transmitter."

Volume 3, "AM-FM Broadcast Maintenance" gets back to the Handbook concept, with charts, graphs and tables and reference material of general nature. This volume, too, gets a little elementary but it pursues each subject well, with but few exceptions. As an illustration, there is a "what-to-do, what-to-look-for" in amplifier service sub-titled "Filaments Do Not Light" and the text immediately suggests power failure or fuse failure and then adjures, "First, check all AC switches for the proper operating position." (Which is a good point—turn the power on if you expect it to work. And it is surprising how simple faults sometimes trap even old-timers.)

Having gotten through key, fader and jack maintenance and a fast discussion of stylus and pickup characteristics, the third section, entitled "Testing and Maintenance at the Studio" does a very condensed job on "Reel and Cartridge Tape Recorders" in only 5 pages and devotes a little more than 3 following pages to tape cartridge maintenance.

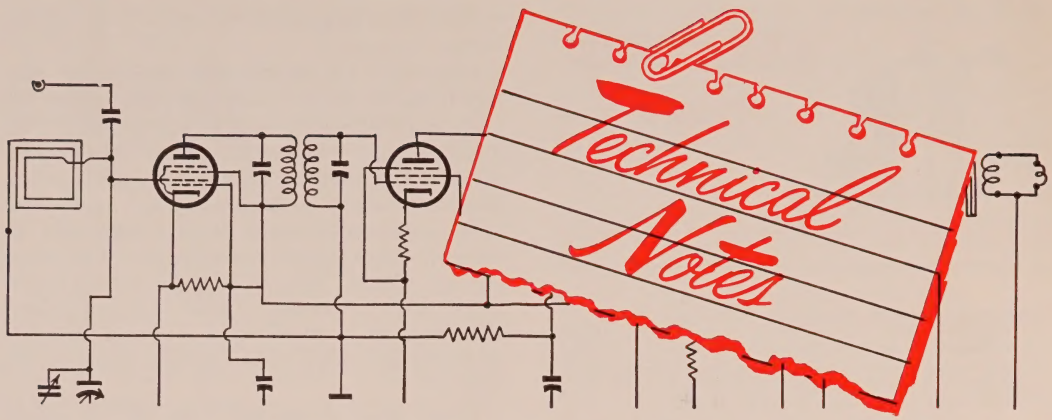
The first section is excellently done—on a subject too often neglected in television and apparently badly-understood in many radio stations, "Decibels, Volume Units, Levels and Pads." This is followed by a section on "AM-FM Propagation." The section following studio maintenance deals with the other end of the line—"Testing and Maintenance at the Transmitter." Antenna impedance and tuning leads to field strength measurements techniques and proof of performance (AM) and then to proof of performance checks for FM.

The reader is referred to Volume 2 for the basic principles of stereo and SCA but volume 3 covers current FCC regulations and standards for SCA, does the same thing for stereo and details RCA's in-plant test procedures for transmitters employing sub-channel SCA. This volume then proceeds onward—with extreme and careful detailing of good periodic and preventive maintenance procedures. Only one particular criticism may be in order here: Nowhere near enough mention or emphasis is shown on *personal safety.*

Volume 4 delves into troubleshooting and repair, standards of picture signals, sync generators, distribution systems, switching equipment, transmitter maintenance and proofs of performance. A section is devoted to microwave systems, with an insert of circuit fundamentals touching on waveguide theory, klystrons and proper setups for relay transmitters—linearity, signal-to-noise, etc. Like the others, Volume 4 may be a little elementary for the sophisticated technician but it is worth reading and retention for reference purposes.

All four volumes of this series are widely available in parts houses and bookstores.

1964 PROGRESS MEETING, AUGUST 18, 19, 20



TV MONITORS MISSILES

Just 15 miles east of Denver, Colorado, where the old Lowry Air Base bombing range used to be located, there is a Titan I missile base capable of striking targets in the heart of Russia if the order is given, Actually, the vast underground installation is a complex of six different sites, able to fire a total of 18 Titan ICBM's (intercontinental ballistic missiles).

The subterranean home of the 451st Strategic Missile Wing of the SAC (Strategic Air Command) was built in a gigantic pit which was scooped out of the earth. When the different centers and connecting tunnels were completed, the whole complex was covered up with earth again.

The site's power plant has four 1,000-KW diesel generators, which provide enough power for a city of 10,000. The daily maintenance crew for this vital nerve center of the United States defense system is only 70, but they get plenty of electronic, automated assistance.

Security at the base is understandably rigid. Closed circuit TV monitors guard the main entrance gate, certain critical control panels and potential points on the missiles themselves. An intricate system of electronic restraints prevents the firing of the missile by any one person or group of persons in the complex without authorization from the highest level of the government.

10 CIRCUITS IN A MATCH HEAD

Zenith introduced last month its smallest, most powerful ear-level hearing aid, the Arcadia, the first instrument of its type to contain a micro-miniature, solid-state integrated circuit providing all amplifying functions.

Announcement was made by E. M. Kinney, president of Zenith Hearing Aid Sales Corporation, who said the new amplifier was developed as a joint research project by scientists of Zenith Radio Corporation and Texas Instruments, Inc.

"Zenith's exclusive Micro-Lithic circuit is so tiny that 10 complete circuits can be stacked into a space the size of a head of an average safety match," Kinney said.

"It enables us to produce a six transistor hearing aid weighing only one quarter of an ounce, with battery."

"Of even greater importance than the size is the performance of the Arcadia circuit," Kinney added. "It offers 500% greater reliability than amplifiers using conventional electronic components."

"Zenith's Arcadia is capable of assisting persons with a 60 to 65 decibel loss or over 80% of all hard-of-hearing individuals," Kinney stated.

Major reduction in the size of the circuit allowed Zenith to incorporate added features in the new Arcadia, such as its Phone Magnet, a coil that allows the user to hear telephone conversations without interfering room noises. For calls of short duration, the user presses a unique Tele-Touch switch; for longer calls the switch can be locked into poistion. A light tap restores normal hearing aid operation.

Manufacturer's suggested retail price for the Zenith Arcadia without Phone Magnet is $295.00; with Phone Magnet $325.00.

Produced and sold in limited quantities late in 1963, Zenith test-marketed the Arcadia shortly after the National Aeronautics and Space Administration launched Explorer XVIII, the Interplanetary Monitoring Platform (IMP), containing a similar integrated circuit, differing only in minor circuit details. Full scale production was ordered when Zenith received enthusiastic reports from the field for a unit of this type.

SOUPED-UP ATOM SMASHER

For some people, happiness is 1163 million electron volts.

At Stanford University's High Energy Physics Laboratory in California it caused physicists to pop a champagne cork and engineers to cavort delightedly amongst the klystrons. They were celebrating the com-

plete and barely hoped-for success of their recent overhaul of the Mark III billion-volt linear electron accelerator, the world's first big atom smasher of the traveling-wave type.

"We were very lucky," confessed Dr. Perry B. Wilson, a research physicist who helped supervise the incredibly speedy overhaul. "We had to rebuild much of it from the ground up.

"But when we began to tear the machine down on December 9, we weren't sure we could put it back together again. For instance, we needed new vacuum valves to connect the ten-foot sections of the 310-foot-long accelerator pipe. But we didn't know quite how to make them.

"One of our engineers had designed a valve which was still being built. They finished it while we had the machine half apart—and it worked! They made the rest of the valves in time to meet our reassembly schedule. But if it hadn't worked the first time, we might have been delayed badly till a good valve was designed and built.

"Another thing—we had ordered some special magnetic shielding that hadn't arrived. It got there just four days before we were due to turn on again."

Even with everything going their way, the laboratory crew was still holding its breath when the big "turn-on" night of February 19 arrived. And the long faces next morning indicated their fears were justified—only 980 Mev (million electron volts) showed up on the meter, no more than before the overhaul.

"So we went back to work," Dr. Wilson recalled, "and turned up the klystron tubes that power the accelerator. They were badly in need of it, we found. A week later, at 2:20 a.m. on February 28, we got 1163 Mev."

With the new accelerator pipe, improved couplers, better water cooling, more efficient magnetic shielding and other improvements, the accelerator is much easier to "tune up" and operate each night for research experiments. Operators claim it feels like they've traded in the old jalopy for a 1964 jet-powered sports model.

"We're burning up targets and melting down vacuum windows with the greatest of ease," ruefully remarked laboratory director, Prof. W. Carlisle Barber—but with obvious pleasure. "You always have to have some headaches," he added.

The machine's energy is up at least ten percent and its beam current is doubled (twice as many electrons being accelerated, hence many more collisions when they strike nuclear targets).

"For the first time since it was built in 1951 we're getting the full performance we expected out of it," Dr. Wilson said.

The Mark III accelerator, used to explore the particles of the atom, was the research tool that enabled Stanford Prof. Robert Hofstadter to win the 1961 Nobel Prize in Physics.

EDUCATIONAL TV PAYS OFF

Classroom television is a versatile and effective teching tool which can pay for itself.

This is the enthusiastic verdict of educational authorities in Washington County, Md., where instructional television has been used on a wider scale and for a longer period of time than in any other public school system in the United States.

The 20,000 students enrolled in Washington County's 45 public schools have been learning by television since 1956. For the first five years, the experiment was financed by grants from the Ford Foundation and the Electronic Industries Association. Since 1961, the county has been paying its own way.

It has found, according to an official report just issued by School Superintendent William M. Brish, that savings resulting from "redeployment of personnel and facilities" are sufficient to cover the $250,000 annual cost of a six-channel closed circuit television network which transmits 25 lessons a day to all county schools from a TV Center in Hagerstown.

Brish emphasized that television is used in Washington County schools as a supplement rather than a substitute for conventional classroom teaching. Although it "can be helpful" in relieving shortage of qualified teachers and classroom space, he said. Its greatest value lies in expanding the curriculum and improving student achievement.

"Washington County officials would want to continue using television even if by some stroke of magic the the county had all the good teachers, classroom space and instruction materials that could be desired, the report declared.

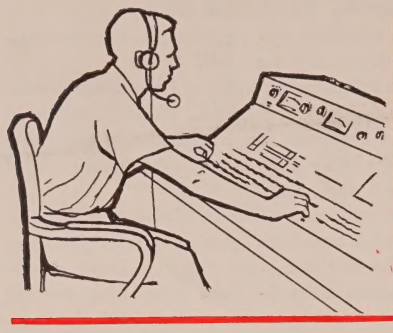
CHANGES IN NBS RADIO

Changes in the schedules and contents of National Bureau of Standards (U. S. Department of Commerce) radio broadcasts of time and frequency standards have been made recently. These changes include:

- At zero hours Universal Time 1 April 1964 the transmitting clocks controlling NBS stations WWV, WWVH, and WWVB were retarded 100 milliseconds. The last such adjustment, necessitated by changes in the speed of the earth's rotation, was made on 1 November 1963. U. S. Navy stations NBA, NPG, NPM, NPN, and NSS were also retarded at the same time.

- On 1, April 1964 stations WWVB and WWVL began broadcasting continuously from 1630 UT Wednesdays to 2230 UT Fridays. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday these stations broadcast from 1630 to 2230 UT; the stations alternate operation on succesive Tuesdays.

- WWV now broadcasts (service started Nov. 15, 1963) the frequency offset—M150—in Morse code immediately following the "on-the-hour" voice announcement, and broadcasts propagation forecasts in Morse code every five minutes following code time announcements.



STATION BREAKS

NEW LOCATION FOR KXLY

On August 15, KXLY stations of Spokane, Washington will move into new $700,000 studios and offices in the 500 block of West Boone Avenue in downtown Spokane, according to Wayne McNulty, KXLY-AM-FM-TV general manager. This station is a member of the Moragn Murphy group of Superior, Wis. The technicians and engineers of this station are members of Local 77.

The new building, which was designed by James & Hicks, will be constructed on three levels and be approximately 15 feet higher than Boone Avenue on a natural rock plateau. Incorporated in the 24,000 square feet of space will be two television studios, TV control areas, film department and library, general offices, conference, luncheon and projection rooms and, in addition to KXLY's news section, the local United Press International offices. New TV and radio broadcasting equipment also is being installed.

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LBJ NAMES MARIE DOWNEY TO POST

Marie V. Downey, director of public relations for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been named by President Johnson to a three-year term on the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.

One of 12 women named to the Committee, Miss Downey is also managing editor of the IBEW Journal and a vice president of the International Labor Press Association.

Members of the Committee are selected on the basis of their outstanding reputations in business, in professions or public service, and their records of civic leadership.

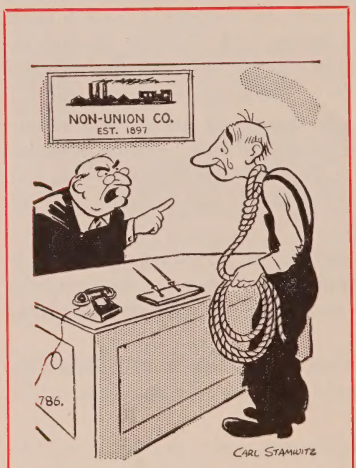
The Committee advises the Secretary of Defense on the utilization and standards for women in the services.

Miss Downey, a native of Virginia, first joined the research staff of the IBEW in 1941. She was named supervisor of the IBEW Journal in 1948 and appointed to her present posts in 1954, at the same time she was named an International Representative of the IBEW.

(PAI)

PROMPTER NEWS SERVICE

News "beats" in the Washington Press Corps are sometimes measured in minutes, even seconds. Automation came into focus on the Washington news scene recently when a teleprompter cued newsmen on what the announcement was going to be that President Johnson was readying to make on radio and television. A teleprompter, which reels the script off in words about two inches high, was wheeled in for the use of the President, who was going to give some news (no one knew what) in regard to the threatened rail strike. New White House Press Secretary George Reedy was unaware that the news had leaked out until he saw newsmen racing for their telephones. The teleprompter had, on its face, these words: "Both sides have agreed to postpone any action for 15 days. . . ." Which recalls the manner in which the first Pittsburgh radio station received its information on baseball games: a staff member attended the game, sitting on the top row of the bleacher seats. As each half-inning ended, he scribbled the summary on a piece of paper and dropped it backward over the fence to another staffer who then ran across the street and telephoned the news to the station!



"I never reconsider, Simpson! You're fired — and don't let me catch you hanging around the premises!"

ROLAND KISSLER
BOX 959
MOSES LAKE WASH
98837